BL00D

Denver's Streets Being Patrolled by United States and State Troops.

GOVERNOR IN A BIG BATCH OF TROUBLE

His Efforts to Remove the Police Commissioners Blocked by Armed Force.

EXCITEMENT RULED THE MUNICIPALITY

Gatling Guns and Field Pieces Trained Upon the City Hall.

BLOODSHED FOR A TIME SEEMED CERTAIN

Wise Counsel Prevails and the Flow of Gore is Prevented-A Peculiar Situation for a Town Government-Soldiers on Guard.

DENVER, March 15 .- The National guard of Colorado is under arms, the federal troops from Fort Logan have been called out, and although martial law has not been officially proclaimed, there is no other recognized authority in Denver tonight but the strong arm of the military.

This critical situation has been brought about by the determination of Governor Waite to oust the two members of the fire and police board, Jackson Orr and D. J. Martin, whom he removed for protecting gambling houses, and place in office their successors, S. D. Barnes and Dennis Mullins. Messrs. Orr and Martin, having obtained from the district court an injunction restraining Governor Waite from forcibly removing them, were determined to resist to the utmost. They accordingly kept the entire police force at the city hall all day under orders to resist the soldiers if attacked. In addition, several hundred of the toughest citizens, many of whom have records as man-killers, were sworn in as dep uties by Sheriff Burchinell and places in the city hall as a reinforcement to the police department. Each deputy was armed with two six-shooters and instructed to use them in case of necessity. The police were armed with shotguns in addition to their clubs and

The first regiment and the Chaffee Light Artillery arrived at the city hall at 3 o'clock and General Brooks, commanding officer, delivered to Police Lieutenant Clay, in com-mand outside of the city hall, a message to the effect that if the removed police commis sioners did not vacate within half an hour the office would be taken by force.

Orr and Martin refused to surrender. Be-fore the half hour expired prominent citizens entered into negotiations with both parties to the controversy with a view of reaching a settlement by arbitration, and while the negotiations were in progress a truce was declared.

PACKED WITH AN ANGRY MOB. The streets about the city hall were packed with an angry mob numbering many thou-

sands. "Had one of my officers given an order to fire," said General Brooks tonight, "he would have been riddled with bullets from the crowd, and then I would have had to ling gun. However, the mob made no such

act and there was no bloodshed." On the governor's representation that the state militia would probably be inadequate to cope with the mob that had full pos-session of the city, General McCook called out the United States infantry from Fort Logan, thirteen miles from here, to act in onjunction with the state and local authorities in clearing the streets and preserving the peace. The United States troops arrived

about 8:30 p. m. Adjutant General Tarsney, an old Indian fighter, has placed the militia strategically in front of the city hall on Fourteenth street with two gatlings covering two big Napoleons loaded with grape and solid shot trained on the city hall, and four companies of militia in front and around them to stand

the crowd off.

The excitement is intense and is increased the reinfercement of the local state troops, numbering 220 men, by the Boulder and Fort Collins companies of the First regiment and the Second regiment panies from Cotorado Springs and Pueblo. Since 2 o'clock this morning the city has been entirely without protection from the criminal classes. The causes leading up to this state of affairs are as follows: Governor Waite has been changing the person-nel of the city fire and police board from time to time, ostensibly for cause, but it is claimed for political purposes purely. claimed for political purposes purely. This method of procedure began last June. when George H. Phelps was removed for nileged neglect of duty in failing to prosecute a gambler. The appointment of E. W. Trimble in his stead was tested on an appeal to the supreme court, which decided that all appointments by the governor are made with power of suspension or removal at any time for cause, to be stated in writbut not for political reasons. face of this decision, Judge Graham of the district court enjoined the recently appointed members of the fire and police board om taking their seats, although they had been sworn in.

This action the governor regarded as an infringement upon his prerogatives, and he accordingly ignored the injunction. He expresses a willingness to leave the whole con-troversy to the supreme court to decide. But the removed commissioners, who wish to postpone a final decision as long as possirefuse to consent to such an arrange-

Counsel for the old fire and police board claim they are in full sympathy with the supreme court as to removals, and that if a writ of ouster was served on the old board through the court they would vacate in-stanter. The question, they say, is merely one of process by the courts or by the military. The governor ordered out the militia contrary to the advice of his counsel and prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce militia officers were asked to their commissions in the interest of peace but they refused, and said they would obey orders. A move was made to have the supreme court order Governor Waite's arres disobeying Judge Graham's orders, but

this was not done. President Byers of the Chamber of Commerce tried in vain to prevail upon Gov-ernor Waite to recede, and the governor said he would use the entire national guard if necessary. Moreover, Aujutant General Tarsney said if he was ordered to fire on the city hall he would blow it to pieces.

Threatening demonstrations have been made against the governor, who remains at his residence under military guard, and he was reported as much alarmed as to his personal safety before the arrival of the United States troops. At the city hall it was claimed that strict orders had been given not to fire a shot or raise a club until given not to fire a shot or raise a club until the military had taken the offensive. From 3 p. m. until 9 p. m. the state troops were drawn up in line of battle, and the city forces were ready for action. The other city officials were prepared to vacate at a

moment's notice. CHEERED OLD GLORY All overtures from the governor were rejected and an American flag was hung from the window. This was cheered by the crowd. City officials and prominent citizens sought in vain for a compromise and every hour or two the governor threatened to exterminate the city hall people in thirty min-utes, but wiser counsel finally prevailed. The fire department had lines of hose laid through the city hall to throw water on the besiegers. The firemen were armed. The

surgical department was made ready to care for the wounded in case of a conflict.
At 9 o'clock, or shortly after the arrival

of the United States troops, Adjutant Tars-ney ordered the state troops back to the armory, and presently the crowds that had been surging through the streets began to dwindle and the excitement to die out. The dwindle and the excitement to die cut. The United States troops are camped in front of the Union depot, where sheriff Burchinell says he will try to keep them for two or three days to prevent any possible local outbreak. He has only fifty special deputies under arms, he says, and these are to patrol the streets in the absence of pollemen.

Governor Waite refused tonight to make any statement, further than that he had withdrawn his troops for the night. What his next step would be he would not say.

his next step would be he would not say.

His pale and careworn face told more eloquently than words of the strain through
which he has passed. He has received a
dozen or more letters threatening his life end there is considerable public feeling Judge Graham, whose order of injunction

Governor Walte disregarded, says tonight that he will make no move. There was a great deal of suppressed excitement on the streets, but the spark to fire the magazine has not been thrown and there has been no outbreak. The streets are now quiet, though strict watch is maintained at the city hall to prevent a possible surprise. Army offi-cers speak in the highest terms of General Brooks and the state troops for facing the mob about the city hall. It seems that the state troops were withdrawn by Governor Waite on the recommendation of General McCock, who said the government troops would preserve order and prevent a conflict. At 9:30 the troops turned in for the night, the crowds had dispersed and the usual

APPEALED TO PATRIOTISM. Hon. T. M. Patterson appeared before the ld police board this evening when the situation seemed most critical and appealed to the patriotism of the members and urged the necessity for submitting all matters at the necessity for submitting all matters at issue to some fair minded board. Before he had finished Messrs, Rogers, Shafroth & Hartsell, counsel for the governor's latest appointees, Mullins and Barnes, put in an oppearance and presented a formal proposi-ion on the part of their clients to submit the matters in controversy to a board of arbitration to be mutually agreed upon. This was exactly the proposition made by the old board earlier in the day, both by written agreement and verbally, which had been scouted. In view of these facts, Messrs, Martin and Orr replied that the matter would now have to take its due course in the courts so far as they were concerned.

CALLING OUT THE RESERVE. At 11:45 p. m. Governor Waite issued the

ollowing proclamation:
"All companies of the National guard of the state of Colorado are hereby notified to be in readiness at their respective armories to respond to a call to come to Denver, which will be issued on Friday of this week. "DAVIS H. WAITE, (Signed.)

"Denver, Thursday, 9 p. m."

The withdrawal of the state troops from the scene of action tonight was the result of a conference between Governor Waite and Adjutant General Tarsney, at which it was decided that it would be impossible to take the city hall with the force at hand without great and unnnecessary loss of life. To-morrow the governor will call all the troops of the state to Denver, and Saturday he will renew his attempt to install the new police commissioners in office. General McCook will confer with the governor at 9 o'clock tomorrow, and will then decide upon his line of action.

WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT.

Man from Denver Tells of the Cause of the E. H. Lockwood of Denver, who is at present in this city on a business trip, is a gentleman closely identified with the Waite administration in Colorado and is thoroughly posted on the cause of the present hostilities at Denver. In speaking of the wood expressed his views as follows: governor's action last evening Mr. Lock-cut appointment of two new members of the Board of Fire and Police commissioners of Denver. The governor's latest appointees were S. D. Barnes, a republican ex-police judge and brother-in-law of ex-Governor Cooper, and Dennis Mullers, a popullat-democrat. These two men were selected to succedd Commissioners Jackson Orr, a popullst, and D. H. Martin, democrat. The latter were only appointed about five months ago and refused to resign. The result was a sleflance of the governor's new appointees, who were denied admittance to the office of the board when they went to the city hall to assume their duties. The police force feared a whole-sale dismissal if the new commissioners were installed, and as a result, stood by the old board. The sequel was two police boards. The old board appointed John Stone as chief of police, and the new one appointed J. F. Farley as their chief. The governor insisted on the seating of the new board, but Messrs, Orr and Martin were obdurate. Sheriff Burchinell and his deputies backed up the police. An injunction was secured by Orr and Martin were obdurate. Sheriff Burchinell and his deputies backed up the police. An injunction was secured by Orr and Martin were obdurate. Sheriff Burchinell and his deputies backed up the police An injunction was secured by Orr and Martin were obdurate. Sheriff Burchinell and his deputies backed up the police An injunction was secured by Orr and Martin were obdurate. Sheriff Burchinell and his deputies backed up the police An injunction was secured by Orr and Martin were straining Governor Walte from interfering. This evidently aroused the governor, and he called out the militia and many of his followers are also possessed of sand, and wi Trouble. E. H. Lockwood of Denver, who is at present in this city on a business trip, is a gentleman closely identified with the Waite

LOS ANGELES, March 15 -- A mob twelve masked men attacked nonuni twelve masked men attacked nonunler sailors at midnight last night at San Pedro and beat them most cruelly with clubs. One man was so badly injured that he will not live, his head having been horribly crushed. He is an Italian, named Dezacre. The other three men were covered with bruises. The affair created the greatest excitement, and if any of the desperate crowd are caught they will be roughly handled.

Opposed to Him as'a Traitor. GEORGETOWN, Colo., March 15.-Cit zens politically opposed to Mayor Parker of secession notoriety, are endeavoring to secure an injunction restraining the city clerk from placing Parker's name on the city ticket for re-election. The ground-upon which the injunction is asked is that he has shown himself a traitor by advocat-ing secession of the silver states and an nexation with Mexico.

ing secession of the s nexation with Mexico. Killed While Farming. LOS ANGELES, March 15.-Frank Crit tenden, a nephew of ex-Governor Thomas K. Crittenden of Muscuri, was killed at Duarte today by being thrown under a plow and trampled upon by the horses at

CHICAGO, March 15.—Leroy Harris, the money order forger from Buffalo, N. Y., was found guilty today in the United States court. Harris received the verdict with apparent indifference.

SEIGNIORAGE BILL PASSED

Bland's Pet Measure Put Through the Senate on Yesterday.

Large Crowds Pushed Their Way to the Galleries in Anticipation of a Lively Debate-Guesses as to Its Reception by the President.

IT RECEIVED A MAJORITY OF THIRTEEN

WASHINGTON, March 15.-The last day of the senate discussion on the Bland seigniorage bill attracted a large crowd to the senate today and the galleries were well The first part of the day was taken up by the transaction of some routine bustness and by the speeches of Senators Carey, Palmer, Dubois, Mitchell of Oregon and Pettigrew.

At 2 o'clock Senator Harris asked that the bill be put upon its final passage in accordance with the agreement arrived at several days ago. The year and mays being demanded, the bill was passed by a vote of 44 to 31. The senate also passed several bills of minor importance and at 2:45 went into executive session and passed upon a large number of nominations.

The Bland silver seigniorage bill was taken up by the senate this afternoon and Mr. Carey of Wyoming concluded his argument begun before adjournment yesterday. He was followed by Mr. Dubois of Idaho.

Mr. Dubois said that he had hoped that when the Sherman law was repealed congress would stop all piecemeal legislation. He declared he took little stock in all suggestions that the position of silver should be determined by an international monetary conference, because all such agreements would be in the interest of foreign nations instead of in our interest. He believed that a sentiment favorable to silver was growing in this country and he feared this legislation might have a tendency to check this sentiment. PASSED THE BILL.

Mr. Mitchell of Oregon, republican, made an earnest plea for the passage of this bill. He would vote for the bill, not because it met his full approval, not because it went to the extent to which silver legislation should go, but because it was a step in the right direction. He held that this proposed legislation provided only for the carry-ing out of the provisions of the act of 1890 He undertook to say that no act of congres was ever more free from ambiguity than the act of 1890 in reference to the coinage of builion purchased under that act.
At 2 o'clock the senate passed the seignior

Yeas, 44; nays, 31. age bill: Yeas, 44; nays, 31.

The following is the detailed vote:
Yeas—Allen. Bate, Berry, Blackburn,
Blanchard, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Gordon, Hansbrough, 'Harris, Hunton, Irby,
Jones of Arkansas, Kyle, Lindsay, McLaurin,
Martin, Mills, Mitchell of Oregon, Morgan, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pugh, Quay, Ransom, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Turple, Vest, Voorhees, White, Wol-cott. Total, 44. Nays-Aldrich, Allison, Brice, Caffery,

Chandler, Carey, Cullom, Davis, Dolph, Fye, Gailinger, Gibson, Gorman, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morrill, Murphy, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Smith, Stock bridge, Vilas, Washburn, Wilson—Total, 31. The pairs were: Camden for with Gray against; Hill for with Dixon against; Jones of Nevada for with Hear against; Vance for with Sherman against. Senators Squire and Cameron did not vote, Yesterday Squire voted in favor of the bill and Cameron was

paired in its favor. Immediately following the vote in detail the passage of the bill was greated by ap-plause from the gallecies, which drew forth a reprimand from the presiding officer

Senator Vilas. The senate then took up and passed the bill to amend an act authorizing the con struction of a high wagon bridge over the Missouri river at Sloux City. The amend-ment extends the time for the construction

of the bridge until March 2, 1896.

A charter was also granted the Iowa and Nebraska Pontoon Bridge company, authorizing it to build a bridge across the Missouri river, near Sloux City, Ia., and then, after an executive session of thirty-fiv minutes, the doors were reopened and th senate took from the calendar and passed bills to extend the time for completing a bridge across the Missouri river between Kansas City and the town of Sibley, Mo. and granting right of way to the Dulu Manitoba Railroad company across the For-Pembina reservation in North Dakota.

At 4:10 the senate adjourned until Monday.

CLEVELAND'S PROBABLE ACTION. The bill will be sent to the president to morrow for his approval. Whether h will sign or veto it remains to be seen The belief is that he will sign it, though some persons hint that he will allow the bill to become a law without his signature. But whatever can be said of Grover Cleve land he cannot be successfully accused o cowardice, and there is every reason to be leve that he will either sign or veto it. he acts according to the best judgment o the best financiers of the country he veto the measure without delay. there are many democrats who are seeking to make him believe that party interest demand the "pproval of the bill. are two members of the cabinet who be lieve that he will approve the bill. Th old cabinet members are noncommittal. oill as passed is just as it came from the

The result of the vote today was no surprise. It had been foreshadowed for some time. The responsibility for its passage at this time lies with the republicans. But for them it would have been sent to the finance committee and there slumbered, perhaps forever. It would at least have been amended so as to strip it of several of its incongruities and probably of one or two of its most dangerous provisions. But the republicans hoped that by bringing up the bill without reference to keep it before the senate for an indefinite length of time at

be expense of the tariff bill. The republicans deemed the scheme full of promise of much political advantage and ent themselves to it, and just to help it along Senator Stewart added his free coin-age amendments. But Mr. Bland saw the opportunity for passing the bill. He let Stewart into the secret, and that senator, realizing that there was no hope of passing his free coinage amendments at present, withdrew them. Then catching the repub-licans off their guard the Blandites passed the bill to its third reading before the enemy knew what was going on. Had the Bland-ites pushed their advantage they could have passed the bill that day, but they had con-fidence in the security of their grip and did

ot press their advantage.
The galleries were filled today with peo ple and quite a number of members came over from the house. Among the latter was Mr. Bland, who has been a constant attendant since the debate in the house be

Administrative Features Considered. WASHINGTON, March 15 .- The adminis rative features of the tariff occupied the ttention of the senate finance committee at its early session today. Senator Allison takes exception to the clause granting hearings upon appraisers' valuations, his objection being that such hearings would lead to much confusion and delay in the collections of revenues. There is apparently a tacit understanding that the bil shall be reported as soon as its administrative features are disposed of. The committee resumed its sitting at a o'clock.

Ex-Senator Dawes Taken III WASHINGTON, March 15.-Some excite-ment was caused by the report that exseized by a sudden and alarming illness. It appears that the venerable ex-senator, who has been stopping over in Washington on his way from his home in Massa-chusetts to Oklahoma, was taken with a sudden nausea and fainting spell on the street. A physician was summoned, and he declared that there was no cause for appre-hension, as the fainting spell was but the result of an attack of indigestion.

ENGINEER CORPS OF THE NAVY.

Chief Melville Complains of the Treatment of that Branch of the Service. WASHINGTON, March 15.-The statement of Chief Engineer Melville concerning the state of the navy, made before the join congressional committee on the personnel of the navy, has been made public. He contended strenuously for an increase of the corps to 300 men. Speaking of the shore duty of the engineer corps he said;

There are many assignments formerly filled by naval officers that have now been abandoned on account of paucity of numbers or have been entrusted to officers of non-engineering branches. The navy yard at Mare island, Cal., the principal repair station that the government has for all o its vessels in the Pacific ocean, at presen has three engineer officers attached to it while the new naval station in Puget sound has none. For more than a year there has

while the new naval station in Puget sound has none. For more than a year there has been no engineer attached to the fleet of ironclads in James river, although steam is the only motive power the vess-is have, and they are absolutely dependent for their efficiency upon the maintenance of their machinery in constant good order. The Inspection of steel matter for new vessels, essentially an engineer's pursuit and decidedly in keeping with the naval engineering profession, is now entirely performed by naval line officers, salimakers and curpenters, simply because there are no engineers available for the work."

Mr. Melville also stated that since the organization of the new navy all but one of the twenty-five naval officers detailed to colleges had been withdrawn, to the injury of the educational institutions. He cxhibited a table showing an average of only two and four-tenths engineers to each ship, whereas the average of line officers is n'ne. He complained that this uneven division made much more labor for the staff officers than for those of the line.

Replying to a question as to whether the petty officers under the engineers could not take the places of their superiors in case of sickness, Mr. Melville replied: "No, sir, positively no; they have had some engineering instruction at the academy in marrine engineering and physics, the same as you received at college, and in mechanics and mathematics, but as for practical engineering they know moithing whatever about it. We have some few men of the line whe have had some instructions at the Johns Hopkins university, or have taken a post-graduate course in electrical engineering or something of the kind, and thus have a smattering of what is styled engineering. NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

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To be register of the land office, A. G. Lloyd, at Walla Walla, Wash.

Postmasters; Kansas—N. F. Meeks, at El Dorado; S. G. Gary, at Winfield. Nebraska—Charles Alling, at Seward; I. G. Foster, at Nelson; C. S. Parker, at Fullerton. Iowa—William E. Lewis, at Chariton; E. K. Stall, at Mount Pleasant. Idaho—J. S. Campbell, ir., at Pocatello. South Dakota—J. B. Cogan, at Huron.

Army and Navy—Lleutenant Colonel Alfred T. Smith, Eighth infantry, to be colonel; Major G. M. Randall, Fourth infantry, to be lieutenant colonel; Captain G. S. Carpenter, Fourteenth infantry, to be major; Second Lieutenant G. E. French, Fourth infantry, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Frusk Owen, Eighth infantry, to be first lieutenant; Captain H. S. Kilbourne, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with rank of major; Second Lieutenant H. S. Elliott, Fifth cavalry, to be first lieutenant; First Lieutenant R. R. Stevens, Sixth infantry, to be assistant quaylermaster.

IN THE HOUSE.

Value of the Agricultural Department to the Farmer Some of Its Work.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In the house today Mr. Black, democrat, of Illinois asked unanimous eggent to consider a bill to authorize managers of soldiers' homes to employ medical officers other than soldiers disabled in the service, as the law now requires. Surgeons disabled thirty years ago, Mr. Black said, were not the men now to wait upon a camp of invalids. They now needed attention themselves. Mr. Stone of Pennsylvania and Mr. Can non of Illinols objected, and the bill went The bill to ratify the reservation of cer

ain lands in Oklahoma for the agricultura Consideration of the sundry civil bill was

Consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed.

In reply to some humorous strictures by Mr. Black of Georgia upon the useless expense of the Agricultural department bulletins setting forth the results of experiments, Mr. Bowers of California defended these experiments and publications. The extermination of the gopher was a great problem in the southwest. Some years ago, by means of these experiments, the orange orchards of California, worth millions, were saved.

The reading of the bill was completed at 2:15, and the coam mittee theire under to the paragraphs relating to the coast and geodetic survey.

Mr. Enloe of Tennessee offered an amendment to strike out all provisions for the maintenance of this bureau.

The secretary of the senate announced to the house the passage of the silver seigniorage bill. The announcement was received with many manifestations of approval on the democratic side.

After considerable debate, Mr. Enloe's amendment was ruled out of order. Mr. Enloe appealed from the decision and the house refused to sustain the appeal, Mr. Enloe then changed his tactice by moving to strike out the items of appropriations for the coast and geodetic survey, and supported this proposition in a lengthy speech,

to strike out the items of appropriations for the coast and geodetic survey, and supported this proposition in a lengthy speech and without action on the amendment the

STEWART TO THE POPULISTS.

use, at 4:30, adjourned.

He Sends the Third Party People Greeting from Washington. WASHINGTON, March 15 .- Senator Stew art of Nevada sent the following telegran to the people's party convention, now in ession at Salem, Ore.:

"Jackson's birthday for your convention s significant; the destruction of silver wher is significant; the destruction of silver when the output of gold is absorbed in the arts means slavery of the masses.

"The government has subsidized the national banks by loaning them money at 1 ber cent, which they loan at such interest as avarice demands, The democratic and republican parties are united to sustain the single gold standard and destroy all government issues of legal tender money and increase the national debt to perpetuate bank monopoly. One way out of it is the free and unlimited colinge of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the issuing of money which must be full legal tender without the intervention of banks, and opposition to the inmust be full legal tender without the inter-vention of banks, and opposition to the in-orcise of the national debt by the issue of interest bearing bonds in time of peace. The liberty and independence of the people of the United States depends upon our suc-cess against the combined power of the two parties, who favor us only when we attack them upon their joint issue of gold and bank monopoly. Populists in Washing.on join me in this message."

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The pension case of Judge Charles Long of Michigan case of Judge Charles Long of Michigan will come up again in the equity court of the District in a short time in the form of an application for a permanent mandamus to prevent the commissioner of pensions from reducing his pinsion. A notice that this action will be taken unless additional cylience is filed at the bureau within thirty days was sent to the Michigan supreme court justice on the first of this month. Judge Long's counsel will commence in a few days the taking of depositions in Michigan to support the allegations which will be made in the application. In case of the dismissal of the suit by the judge of the equity court, it will be appealed to the United States supreme court.

Had Not Asked for Troops, WASHINGTON, March 15. - Secretary La cont says he has received no request from lovernor Waite for federal troops in Den-Governor Waite for federal troops in Den-ver. In the white house it was said no such request had been received. Heretofore when troops have been ordered out it was only after conference between the presi-dent, secretary of war, the general com-manding the army and two senators from the state involved. No such conference has been held tonight. From more definite in-formation later Secretary Lamont said the general in charge of the army in the west is located at Fort Logan, nine miles from Denver, and he has full power to act on the request of the governor. This may have been done.

THEIR TALKING IS ENDED

Iowa Republican Senators Finish the Discussion of the Carpenter Bill.

DEMOCRATS WILL NOW TAKE A TURN

Substitute Offered to Give the Minority a Chance to Speak-Funk of Hardin Will Move the Previous Question on Mulct Today.

DES MOINES, March 15 .- (Special Tele gram to The Bec.)-The debate on the Carpenter local option bill closed today. Sen ator Groneweg then moved to substitute the

democratic high license and local option bill and the debate on this proposition will open in the morning and continue for a couple of days. The republicans will probably allow the democrats to do all the talking. It is now a foregone conclusion that the the Carpenter bill will be defeated, and the republican local optionists may desert their bill at the last moment and unite with the democrats in order to get the bill before the house in time to insure a vote upon it be fore final adjournment. The debate was opened by Senator Phelps

of Cass. He said; "It seems to me that if the construction sought to be given the thirteenth plank of the last republican platform now by many of the leading republican papers of the state and by would-be leaders on this floor is the true one, then we ought to have adopted the democratic platform of the year before on that subject. It has been said by President Carfield that the camping ground of the republican party this year marks the spot to be occupied by the democratic party in their wanderings next year. I never yet have found a democrat who was foolish enough to plead guilty to that charge. And I am surprised to find so many of our republican brethren so anxious to plend guilty to the charge of adopting democratic principles before they have been indicted."

He quoted Abraham Lincoln's conduct dur-ing the dark days of the civil war, and thought if the republicans of Iowa should emulate his courage and devotion to prin-ciple a tidal wave would again sweep over the state, and that faithful allegiance to the principle of prohibition was the only salva-tion to the party.

JAMISON'S PECULIAR ATTITUDE. Senator Jamison followed. He was will-ing to concede that the handling of the prohibition question must be done by the

prohibition question must be done by the republican party.

"My district would not permit me to sit idly by and leave this question to be settled by the democratic party, which has been opposed to it for twenty years. I want to be allowed to view the pledges of the platform as I do, and allow every other honest man to do the same, whatever his convictions and training have taught him. This man to do the same, whatever his convic-tions and training have taught him. This question must be settled by the republican party and I do not believe it will ever be left to the democrats. I believe, while I am willing to vote for this bill, I am doing something which will not be endorsed by the temperance people of the state. If we must make some modification I want to place as little out of reach of the stars. to place as little out of reach of the strong

to place as little out of reach of the strong arm of the law as possible."

Senator Chantry took the floor and said last fall he made his campaign on the platforms of the two previous years on this question and he felt bound by contract to oppose local option. "I ask of those who oppose us," said he, "that we be accorded the same liberality in interpreting that plank of the platform in the way we believe the best for temperance and morality, just as we for temperance and morality, just as we grant them that privilege. My principal objection to that bill is that this measure is unconstitutional. The laws of our state not permit of such discrimination in the laws of different localities. While I have an oath registered here to obey the constitu-tion I cannot vote for a measure that I believe to be unconstitutional. I want to that whatever the issue of this contest, we can all as republicans join hands in a solid phalanx against our political enemics.

RELIEF HAD BEEN PROMISED. Senator Rea stated that when he becam a candidate for his position he understood that the platform meant relief to the large cities, where the law was not observed. He understood that prohibition was to remain the general law of the state. "I represent a district which is largely composed of Ger-mans. This sturdy people is as honorable a people as can be found anywhere. They do not see any harm in the use of malt liquor. But I believe they would be better pleased if the amendment to strike spiritous liquors from the bill had adopted. I believe under that plank of the platform I am responsible to myself, my constituents and my God. I leave all other senators to the same judges. It is easier to tear down than build up. I am opposed to tearing down the statute which for forty years has prohibited the sale of spiritous liquor in the state. If the friends of the bill will engraf that amendment I will vote for the bill. I should be glad to see this question divorced from the party politics and let the contest between the parties be on other lines. I doubt whether the stringent provisions this bill would be enforced entirely, but let us come together and enact some legislation which our consciences will approve, the sober judgment of our constituents confirm

and help to bring about a better condition in he whole state."
Senator Cheshire stated he did not rise to speak the past few days for the reason he was bound to a trust which would prevent him from voting on any mea which would legalize the saloon. He sired to answer the criticisms which had fallen from the lips of senators against the city of Des Moines. There is not in the whole state a more law-abiding, pro-gressive or moral people than in this city. The charges that drunkenness is running riot here or that there are 500 saloons running here were made in the heat of debate and were unjust exaggerations. I repel the instructions that

have been made EXPLAINING PLANK THIRTEEN. Senator Waterman then took the floor to make the closing debate for the bill. He stated he felt considerable diffidence in at tempting to talk on this subject after it had been so fully discussed here, but he al-ways disliked to see history perverted and ways disliked to see history perverted and that was why he arose to speak. He would remind the senator from Clark that the county of Wapello voted to make this law, and ever since that time a dark pall settled over that county until the past year, when a republican was elected. "What are the obligations of the republican members of this senate?" he asked. "I was a member of the committee on resolutions which formulated that platform. I know what that plank meant and every senator here formulated that platform. I know what that plank meant and every senator here knows what it meant. The question whether the prohibition law should be maintained was voted down 6 to 5. In all the two hours of able discussion on the plank adopted no man for a moment intimated that the plank did not mean local option. Senators here have a right to protect their own localities, but when one is allowed to vote for a measure that will do allowed to vote for a measure that will do so then he is bound to vote to allow relief to other localities, as the platform states." He then read extracts from the Register amediately after the convention, showing

that the platform meant local option. "I am willing to concede," he continued, "that a man can vote here against this bill and be a republican, but he is not doing his whole duty as a republican. I am exceedingly tired of being classed as a friend of browers and distillers, as insinuated here, I do not simply represent Wape to county. I want a measure that will represent every county and I know this bill will do it. Establishing the saloons' is a frequent expression here. They are already here in fifty-two counties. Is it in the in-

terest of temperance and morality to have

saloons run in fift; countles as they now are?" In conclude the said the republican party had its celether fulfill its pledges and modif — haw, saving all of prohibition worth s = t, or be prepared to go out of power two ars hence, and see a system of high the established in every county through he agency of the democratic party.

democratic party. MULCT REIG UPREME. The lower house cons if the day in making and attempting t consider amend ments to the mulci bil The Sawyer bill permitting the manufactory for legal purposes, which the author empted to tack on to the measure, was declared out of order. as not germane to the bill, and the last hope of securing democratic support faded away. The local optionists strongly objected to the amendment requiring 65 per cent of the names of voters in a county to a petition

for a permit. Chairman Funk gave notice that he would

call the previous question on the bill and put it on its passage tomorrow. The senate passed the Lewis bill, increasing state levy one-third of a mill, by 33 to 4.
Both houses met in joint convention and elected J. R. Conaway of Brooklyn state printer, Lafayette Young of Des Moinea state binder and the full list of trustees of state institutions nominated by the republican caucus early in the session

LEGAL PROCESS IN CHICAGO.

How the Pinkertons Arrested the Manager of the Victoria Hotel. CHICAGO, March 15.-(Special Telegran

to The Bee.)—A bloody riot was narrowly averted today at Chicago Heights. As it was eight detectives were imprisoned in a hotel by indignant citizens and rescued by forty Pinkerton men, sent down from Chicago for that purpose.
For some time John Ebert, manager of

cago for that purpose.

For some time John Ebert, manager of the Victoria hotel at Chicago Heights, had been giving banquets and throwing money around so lavishly that Victor Falkenau, owner of the big hotel, concluded that he was paying for Ebert's extravagance. An investigation was set on foot, and this morning eight Pinkerton men went down to arrest Ebert on the charge of embezzlement. It was known that Ebert had established a reputation as a "good fellow," and would probably be rescued if arrested by a single officer, but no one was prepared for the surprise that followed.

As soon as the popular manager was in custody the news spread rapidly. Clifizens flocked to the hotel, and twenty of them not only rescued Ebert, but imprisoned the eight detectives in the hotel dining room and stood guard over them, being promised \$5 aplece for their kindness by Ebert. A telephone message was sent to Pinkerton headquarters in the city by some means, and forty more detectives were soon at the hotel. Pushing their way through the mob, they released their imprisoned companions, dragged Ebert from the hotel, and, surrounded by an angry crowd, marched to the depot and took a train for the city. The mob lacked a leader, or there would have been a battle with fifty armed men pitted against several hundred citizens.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

New Business in Several Places Gives a Bright Coloring to the Market. CLEVELAND, March 15.-The Iron Trade Review this week says: Here and there the appearance of new business of fair pro portions buts a bright patch on the gener ally quiet sspect of the iron market, but the monotony is not sensibly relieved. A decrease of 2,500 tons in stocks of coke iron in February is regarded as significant in some quarters, but the additions to the active furnaces since March have already turned the balance the other way. Yet pig iron producers note a slightly improved demand, albeit the argregate tonnage of recent sales is thought to be scarcely more than 50 per cent of the corresponding week of last year. The gaping disproportion between the capacity that insists in keeping active and the demands of lame and halting trade is newly emphasized with every week, and minimums like \$15.25 on Bessemer pig, \$1.10 at Pittsburg on beams and \$5 cents on car wheels are the result. The reports from eastern markets are that the mill capacity in that section is scarcely more than 14 per cent active, and the adally quiet aspect of the iron market, bu mill capacity in that section is scarcely more than '4 per cent active, and the ad-vantage largely maintained in finished iro through lower puddling rates has disap-peared in the onshaught of cheap steel pro-ducts from Pittsburg.

TOWNSHIP TREASURER ROBBED.

Peculiar Story of a South Dakota Official's Experience. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., March 15.—(Special Telegram to The Bec.)-Particulars were received here today of a remarkable robbery in Aurora county. A farmer named Babcock has, until a recent elec-tion, been treasurer of Center township. tion, been treasurer of Center township. He drew the money belonging to the township from the bank preparatory to turning it over to his successor the next day. That evening, he claims, two men called him outside of his home, and at the point of a revolver compelled him to give up the money, amounting to \$550. He did not give the alarm until fifteen hours after the alleged robbery, and had two neighbors arrested as the guilty persons. They have been acquitted by a justice of the peace, as both proved conclusively that they were at home, seven niles distant, at the time of the alleged robbery.

robbery.

The first issue of the Missouri Valley
Journal was published here today. Hon.
W. T. Lafollette, ex-receiver of the Chamberlain land office, is the editor.

NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

They Will Assemble in Vast Multitudes in Denver Next July. DENVER, March 15.—The children of the althful resident in Denver are making immense preparations to receive with fitting honors the 101 great caravans from the ast and west that will arrive in July to attend the imperial council of nobles of attend the imperial council of nobles of the Mystic Shrime. El Jebel temple is filled with votaries every week, all of whom have sworn to make this council the most magnificent ever held outside of Mecca, Word has been received from the nobles of New York that two special trains will be employed to carry them across the desert. Chicago, New Orleans, St. Louis and Cin-cinnati have arranged for special trains, and the Syrian temple at the latter place will send 700 men.

Charges Against Receivers. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 15-When the East Tennessee Land company, owning nearly the entire city of Harriman, failed last fail for \$190,000, W. H. Russell of this city and A. A. Hopkins of Harriman were appointed receivers. Phillips Mason of Knoxville, a creditor of the company, has now filed a petition in the United States circuit court, charging that W. H. Russell and A. A. Hopkins, receivers, are not fit persons to perform the full, fair and efficient discharge of the duties appertaining to the receivership, and praying that they be discharged as such. The bill of Mr. Mason contains not only charges of incompetency and mismanagement on the part of the receivers, but says they secured their appointment by threatening to expose maladministration by its officers and directors. nearly the entire city of Harriman, failed

INDIANAPOLIS, March 15.—The organ-zed liquor dealers of the state will fight he case of Haggard against Stahlin, which the case of riaggard against Stanin, which the supreme court yesterday decimed to consider, and allowed the former decision to stand, which awards damages to Mrs. Haggard, because Stahlin established a saloon near her property. The court held, in effect, that a suit for damages is proper when contiguous or near-by property is depreciated by the establishment of a saloon. It is given out that the liquor men will contribute \$50,000 to contest the decision and bring about a reversal. sision and bring about a reversal.

Bullding Inspector Deverell yesterday fternoon appointed Charles B. Coon clerk in the office of the inspector of buildings, to take the place of W. M. Carter, who has filled that position for a number of years. The new incumbent will enter upon the discharge of his duties tomorrow. Mr. Carter held over nearly two months and a half by reason of the council's refusal to confirm any of the mayor's earlier appointments to the office of building inspector. elerk in the office of the inspector of build

American Association of Millers CHICAGO, March 15.-The executive comnittee of the American Association Millers met today at the Grand Pacific hotel. Frank Barry, the secretary of the committee, said the meeting was called for the transaction of routine business.

CONFERENCE OPENED

Union Pacific Employes Are Finally Face to Face with Mr. Clark.

HIS SHORT ADDRESS WELL RECEIVED

"Was Just Such a Speech as Was Expected from Him."

METHOD OF PROCEDURE IS AGREED UPON

Cause of the Engineers and Firemen Will Fo Heard First,

CONDUCTORS AND TRAINMEN TO FOLLOW

Telegraphers Will Come Last-Ruling that Other Classes Are Not Affected Not Quite Satisfactory - Begin in Earnest Today.

Fourteen representatives of the forces of labor on the Union Pacific system filed into General Manager Dickinson's room at Union Pacific headquarters yesterday at 4 o'clock and ranged themselves about the cosy apartment. It was the preliminary meeting to arrange a program for the general conference between President Clark and the employes vitally affected by the new schedules which the officials of the system sought to put in force March 1, but which were abanloned by the officials when they saw the trend of events and the action of the courts

running counter to the proposition. President Clark, as he looked about the room, saw many familiar faces among the men who for the next few weeks will occupy so much of his time in the discussion of questions affecting the wages of many thousands of employes on the Union Pacific system. Some of the men grouped about he rooms had pulled the president and his car over the prairies and mountains of the west and through the canons of the Rockies. Others of the assemblage had been associated with him most pleasantly in their work as trainmen, conductors or telegraphers, and he could not help but recall all these things in the fatherly speech he made to "his men" on opening the con-

CLARK'S SPEECH PLEASED THEM. "It was just such a speech as one would look for from Mr. Clark," said one of the delegates on the adjournment of the meeting; "full of fatherly advice, sound in business ideas, in fact a model speech from a railroad president, whose interests and ours are not identical by any means on the wage

After Mr. Clark had welcomed the men Mr. Dickinson stated that Mr. Clark's physical condition would not allow any very hard work, and in view of the great strain the president had called to his assistance Mr. McConnell, superintendent of motive power and machinery; Mr. Korty, superintendent of telegraph, and himself to render any aid possible in the discussion of the questions that had called the men together. the conferences and the hearings would be

conducted, as the circuit court had ordered, with Mr. Clark as arbiter. ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN FIRST. The wishes of the men were then called for, and after a friendly discussion it was decided to begin the work of the conference this morning at 10 o'clock, the grievances of the engineers and firemen, who have the nost at stake, to occupy the attention of the arbitration committee first. They will be followed by the conductors and trainmen and

lastly by the telegraphers.

Although only the chairmen of the sched-uled branches of labor were expected at the preliminary meeting yesterday afternoon, there were in the delegation that waited upon the president Messrs. Vroman, Fonda and Hall of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Petric, Taylor and R. J. Clark of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; Kissick and McBride of the Order of Railway Conduc-tors; S. D. Clark, Mculton and Walraven of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and Kelly, Stephenson and Gilliland of the Order of Railway Telegraphers. The deacon-like J. Fulton Gantt of North Platte, with black shiny tile and Prince Albert coat that covered a well rounded front, was also a member of the party, as the representative of the legal end of the wage matter, but finding that his presence was not neces sary he withdrew after a few pleasant words with Mr. Clark. At 5 the conference adjourned, the chair-nen of the branches of labor above men-

NOT QUITE SATISFIED. In regard to the position taken by Mr. Clark yesterday afternoon that only the conductors, trainmen, engineers, firemen and operators, the organizations that were par-ties to the schedule agreement, were inter-

tioned at once going into executive session

at the Dellone.

ested in the present conference, the men who represent other classes of employes say that Mr. Clark, acting in his capacity as receiver and manager of the road, will ad-mere to the same position that he does as referee they are satisfied to let the matter alone. If the Dundy order was not intended to affect other classes of employes, and the receivers intend to place this construction upon it in the operation of the system, as a matter of course they have no reduction of wages to complain of, but from the reading of the order itself the men arrived at the opposite conclusion, and for that reason were present to defend what they considered their rights and just dues. This question was one of law, and the men by they do not intend to leave or in any way acknowledge the correctness of this contention of Mr. Clark until such time as they are thor-oughly satisfied that the interests of the men who sent them here are not in jeopardy. The Knights of Labor delegates and those of the American Railway pnion are those who represent the classes of labor on the system which are affected by this ruling, which classes include switchmen, shopmen, track-men and all who work by the job or day. A Bee reporter accosted a prominent leader among the Union Pacific men now congre-gated here last night with the salutation; "Well, the context begins in earnest ton row," to which the leader replied: "Rea I wouldn't be at all surprised if the whole thing flashed in the pan," and then he shut up like a clam and refused to either clucidate his previous remark or to speak further, The only thing in the way of an explanation that could be obtained was the answer to the question whether a compromise was likely to be arrived at. He emphatically said "No." It might easily be that some-thing unexpected to the public may happen. as the men themselves and the officers of the company have been unusually reticent and have given out absolutely nothing concerning the transactions of the secret meet-ings of the men or the private conferences of the officers. From all outside appear-ances, however, it must be judged that the hearing is likely to last for two and pos-

sibly for three weeks.

In regard to giving out information respecting the discussions at the conference, President Clark said: "I believe it for the best interests of all concerned that as itthe as possible should be said until after the conference adjourns. I recognize that the proceedings will be of great interest to the whole country, but representing the company, the receivers and the court, think it best to await the result rather than anticipate it by anything that I might may."